

43

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. XXV. DECEMBER, 1914. No. 10.

CONTENTS:

<p>Van Duzee—New Species of North American Dolichopodidae (Dip.)... 433</p> <p>Changes of Address..... 443</p> <p>Williamson—Dragonflies (Odonata) collected in Texas and Oklahoma (cont. from p. 415)..... 444</p> <p>Dodd—A new Platygasterid Genus with Remarkable Antennae (Hym.)..... 455</p> <p>Williamson—<i>Sympetrum obtusum</i> and <i>costiferum</i> (Odonata) in Maine.... 456</p> <p>Cresson—Descriptions of new North American Acalyprate Diptera—I... 457</p> <p>Additions to the Entomological Collections, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh 450</p> <p>Girault—A new species of the Remarkable Hymenopterous Genus <i>Smicromorpha</i> with Correction of the Generic Description..... 461</p> <p>Grinnell—An Individual Variation of <i>Lorquin's Admiral</i>, <i>Limenitis lorquini Boisduval</i> (Lep.)..... 462</p> <p>Allard—Locust Stridulations (Orth.)... 463</p> <p>Cockerell—A Mite Gall on <i>Clementsia</i> (Acarina)..... 466</p> <p>Editorial—The Annual Entomological Meetings..... 467</p>	<p>The First Quarter Century of the "News"..... 467</p> <p>Dusham—A Method of Injecting the Tracheae of Insects..... 468</p> <p>Skinner—<i>Callosamia promethea</i> and <i>angulifera</i> (Lep.)..... 468</p> <p>Annual Meeting, Entomological Society of America..... 469</p> <p>Annual Meeting, American Association of Economic Entomologists..... 470</p> <p>Local Arrangements for the Annual Meetings..... 470</p> <p>Entomological Literature..... 472</p> <p>Skinner—Review of Pierce's <i>The Genitalia of the Group Geometridae of the Lepidoptera of the British Islands</i>..... 476</p> <p>Calvert—Review of Williston's <i>Water Reptiles of the Past and Present</i>... 477</p> <p>Doings of Societies—Entomological Section, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philada. (Lep., Orth., Odon., Col.)..... 477</p> <p>Obituary—Dr. William Saunders..... 480</p> <p>Errata..... 480</p>
--	--

New Species of North American Dolichopodidae (Dip.).

By M. C. VAN DUZEE, Buffalo, New York.

(Plate XVIII.)

Neurigona nigricornis n. sp. (Plate XVIII, Figs. 1, 4).

Eyes separated by the face in the male, antennae and dorsum of the abdomen black, hypopygium and thorax reddish-brown. Length 2 mm.

♂. Face narrow, dark green or blackish-green; palpi and proboscis dark brown; front and occiput black; orbital cilia black, very short; antennae black, third joint very small and clothed with rather long pubescence; arista, also with long pubescence, inserted near the base of the third joint; arista with two joints, the first of which is short.

Thorax, scutellum and metanotum reddish-brown, darker along the front of the thorax, at base of the scutellum and on the flattened space before the scutellum, the latter with a little gray pollen, the rest of the thorax shining; pleurae pale yellow below, becoming more reddish above and with a black spot before the halteres; acrostichal bristles in two rows; scutellum with two long bristles.

Dorsum of the abdomen dark brown or black, sometimes the hind margins of the first and second segments pale; venter yellowish, in some specimens almost brown; hairs of the abdomen and the bristles on the hind margins of the first, second and fifth segments black; hypopygium and its appendages reddish-brown (Fig. 4).

Coxæ pale yellow, fore pair with minute black and several long but extremely delicate pale hairs on the front surface, and black bristles at tip; middle pair with black hairs and bristles near the tip in front; hind coxæ with a minute black bristle on the outer surface; legs yellow or yellowish-brown, femora paler especially at base; tarsi growing darker towards their tips; hind legs rather hairy; hairs on the femora mostly yellow; fore metatarsi three-fourths as long as their tibiæ; hind tarsi with the second joint longer than the first.

Halteres yellowish-brown with brown knobs; tegulæ yellow with their tips and cilia black, the cilia however appear yellowish-brown in certain lights.

Wings grayish hyaline; veins brown; costa black; last segment of the fifth vein about twice as long as the posterior cross-vein; third and fourth veins parallel beyond the cross-vein; tip of the fourth vein beyond the apex of the wing (Fig. 1).

Described from four males taken at Colden, Erie County, New York, August 3.

This species differs from all other known North American species in having the antennae and the cilia of the tegulae and orbit black, also in having the knob of the halteres and the tips of the tegulae infuscated. It resembles *N. dorsalis* described in this paper in the color of the abdomen and pleurae, also in size. The hypopygium of these two species when drawn out appears to be attached by a slender peduncle; *N. setosa* V. D. has about the same structure.

Neurigona dorsalis n. sp. (Plate XVIII, Fig. 3).

♂. Eyes contiguous; thorax metallic green or purple on the dorsum; flattened space before the scutellum not very conspicuous; hypopygium yellow, tipped with black; front tibiæ with black bristles. Length 2 mm.

Eyes meeting so as to almost obliterate the face; palpi with silvery white pollen; proboscis yellow; front blackish with gray pollen; ocellar bristles strong, divergent. Antennæ yellow, first joint with a few black bristly hairs above at apex, second joint short, third joint pointed, about as long as broad, infuscated along the upper edge; arista brownish, pubescent.

Dorsum of the thorax metallic green (in the type specimen reddish purple on the most of its surface), dulled with gray pollen; pleuræ

and humeri yellow, the former with a black spot in front of the halteres which connects with the black of the black metanotum; scutellum bronze-brown, black at base and on the lateral corners (in one specimen concolorous with the dorsum).

Dorsum of the abdomen greenish-black; more or less of the sides of the first and second segments and the venter yellow; hypopygium yellow, rather large, with conspicuous black outer, and equally large, yellow inner appendages (Fig. 3).

Coxæ and feet pale yellow, tips of the tarsi slightly darker; front coxæ with a few yellowish bristles on the anterior surface; in some lights these bristles appear brown; middle coxæ with a few black hairs on the front surface and one large black bristle on the outer surface; hind coxæ with one erect black bristle on the outer surface; fore tibiæ with a row of black bristles on top; these bristles, which are hardly as long as the diameter of the tibia, do not reach the base or tip; fore metatarsi hardly one-half as long as their tibiæ; hind femora with a black bristle on the outside near the tip; hind tarsi hardly as long as their tibiæ, with the first joint a little shorter than the second.

Tegulae, their cilia and the halteres yellow.

Wings grayish, hyaline, narrowed at base, the anal angle being obsolete; last section of the fourth vein nearly straight, approaching the third vein towards the tip; posterior cross-vein about two-and-one-half times its length from the wing margin measured on the fifth vein; veins brown.

♀. One specimen from Ithaca, New York, seems to be the female of this species, but is in rather poor condition. The color is about the same as in the male except that the dorsum of the thorax is black where it is metallic in the male, but it seems to be a little greasy, and I take that to be the reason for the difference; it also has the row of small bristles on the fore tibiæ. The ovipositor is short and blunt, shining, and of a reddish-yellow color.

Described from two males, one taken by me on the trunk of a tree at Elma, Erie County, New York, on August 27; the other in the Cornell University collection, taken at Ithaca, New York, July 9. The female from Ithaca, New York, July 8.

This species runs to *tibialis* in the key of males in my paper on this genus, but in this species the hypopygium is large with the outer appendages black, while in *tibialis* the hypopygium is small with small yellow appendages.

While working up the genus *Neurigona* last year I rejected this species after describing it, as the flattened space in front of the scutellum is not as conspicuous as in most of the other species; the legs are somewhat stouter, and the first joint of

the antennae has several stout hairs above, but I hardly think that these differences justify the erection of a new genus. The form of the hypopygium is typical of *Neurigona*, and the third and fourth veins are converging, the acrostichal bristles in two rows, the body color partly yellow, and the flattened space can be traced quite readily.

Paraclius ovatus n. sp. (Plate XVIII, Figs. 5, 6).

♂. Length 3 mm. Face covered with silvery white pollen; the front and occiput dull green with white pollen, which is thicker on the former; antennæ reddish-yellow, third joint mostly brownish and somewhat pointed; arista brown, pubescent; cilia of the inferior orbit white.

Dorsum of the thorax metallic green, only thinly dusted with grayish pollen; pleuræ more blackish with white pollen; a large black bristle above the fore coxæ.

Abdomen metallic green with some coppery reflections, white pollinose on the sides below; hypopygium black (Fig. 5), somewhat shining, its lamellæ large, oval, yellowish-white with a narrow black border on the lower and apical edge (Fig. 6), ciliate with black hairs.

Coxæ yellow, the middle pair darkened on the outer surface; fore and middle coxæ with black hairs and bristles; hind coxæ with a bristle on the outer surface; legs yellow; the tarsi slightly darkened, middle femora with a preapical bristle; hind femora with two preapical bristles, one near the upper and one near the lower edge; fore tibiæ with a row of small and two large bristles; middle and hind tibiæ with a glabrous strip above between two rows of large bristles; hind tarsi longer than their tibiæ and with the first joint shorter than the second.

Tegulæ and halteres pale yellow, the former with black cilia.

Wings grayish hyaline; posterior cross-vein about its length from the wing margin measured on the fifth vein.

Described from two males from Decatur County, Georgia. Taken by Mr. M. D. Leonard, July 16 and 19, 1912.

Paraclius angulatus n. sp. (Plate XVIII, Fig. 7).

♂. Length 4 mm., length of wing 3 mm. Face wholly covered with snow-white pollen, narrowed in the center, being about as wide, a little above the middle, as the width of the third antennal joint; palpi, proboscis and antennæ black, the latter of moderate size, the third joint somewhat pointed, about as long as broad; arista with scarcely perceptible pubescence; cilia of the upper orbit black, of the lateral and inferior orbit white; front covered with grayish pollen.

Thorax, abdomen and coxæ dark metallic green, almost blackish-green; pleuræ and coxæ dull with whitish pollen; the spot of white

pollen in the sutural depression conspicuous. Abdomen with considerable white pollen along the sides, and with the posterior margins of the segments blackish in certain lights; hypopygium dull black; lamellæ black, rather large, with the outer part subquadrate and the slender stem at right angles to this outer part (Fig. 7).

Legs entirely black; fore coxæ with black hairs and bristles; femora with a slight greenish lustre; all the tarsi about as long as their tibiæ, the first joint of hind tarsi a little longer than the second.

Tegulæ and halteres yellow, the former with black cilia.

Wings strongly tinged with blackish, more hyaline on the basal and posterior portions; fourth vein ending close to the tip of the third vein, not at all recurved at tip.

♀. Differs from the male only in having the face broader and with the sides nearly parallel, and the pollen of the abdomen so laid on as to leave the hind margins of the segments and the center of the dorsum darker colored.

Described from three males and one female taken at Colden, Erie County, New York, August 3, 1913.

This species runs, in Prof. Aldrich's key, to *P. nigripes* Ald. and agrees with his description of that species in most points, but the lamellæ of the hypopygium are large and angulated, while in *nigripes* they are small and rudimentary.

***Peloropeodes flavipes* n. sp.** (Plate XVIII, Figs. 8, 9).

♂. Length 1.75 mm. Face wide above, narrowed below to about the width of the small black proboscis, thickly covered with grayish-white pollen, and with a subquadrate, brown spot above the palpi; palpi small, white; front broad, covered with gray pollen; cilia of the inferior orbit white, of the upper orbit black. Antennæ brownish black, about as long as the head and thorax, first and second joints short, third joint very long, somewhat flattened, tapering, with long pale pubescence (Fig. 8); arista apical, one-half as long as the third joint, with long pale pubescence, and with a minute black spine at tip. (This spine seems to represent the second joint of the arista.)

Dorsum of the thorax, scutellum and abdomen dark metallic green; dorsum of the thorax dulled with gray pollen, which is thickest along the fore part; pleuræ black with white pollen; scutellum with one pair of widely separated bristles; acrostichal bristles absent; other thoracic bristles well developed; hypopygium black, with only a few minute hairs and yellow appendages, hardly one-half as large as the abdomen (Fig. 9).

Legs yellow with very short hairs; tarsi scarcely darkened at the tips; fore coxæ yellow with a few pale bristle-like hairs on the front surface; middle and hind coxæ blackened at base; middle coxæ with

brown hairs on the front surface; middle tibiae with two and hind tibiae with three bristles on the upper surface; middle and hind femora with a preapical bristle.

Tegulae yellow with black tips and brownish cilia; halteres yellow.

Wings grayish hyaline, with brown veins; rounded at tip.

Described from one male taken by Mr. Nathan Banks at Falls Church, Virginia, on May 30.

I place this little species in this genus as it is closely related to *P. salax* Wheeler, although his generic description would have to be modified to receive it, as this species has but two scutellar bristles and the wings are rounded at the tip. I should give the characters of the genus as: Antennae of the male as long as the head and thorax with thick terminal arista, third joint and arista pubescent, first joint bare above; hypopygium large, sessile, with small hook-like appendages; wings with the third and fourth veins parallel; sixth vein distinct; posterior cross-vein perpendicular to the wing margin, distant from the tip of the fifth vein about twice its length. Prof. Wheeler does not mention the bristles of the thorax, but in my species there are no acrostichal bristles; the other bristles are strong.

PSILOPIELLA n. gen.

Wings with the fourth longitudinal vein forked, and the sixth longitudinal vein present; posterior cross-vein twice its length from the wing margin, measured on the fifth vein; face of female wide, scarcely narrowed below; front wide, vertex not excavated; ocellar tubercle not prominent; there are ocellar, vertical and postvertical bristles; antennae with the first joint bare above, second joint with small bristles at apex, third joint short in the female, pubescent; arista dorsal, pubescent.

Thorax with a small flattened space before the scutellum; without acrostichal bristles; five dorsocentral, a humeral, a very small presutural, two notopleural, and a supraalar bristle, all these bristles rather small; a minute bristle above the fore coxae; scutellum with a pair of large bristles and a pair of small hair-like bristles outside of these.

Legs rather slender; hind coxae with an erect bristle on the outer surface; tibiae with one or two small bristles; first and

second joints of hind tarsi of equal length. Abdomen partly yellow.

This genus is related to *Leptorhethum* by the forking of the fourth vein, and the vertex not being excavated; to *Neurigona* still more closely by the bare first antennal joint, the flattened space before the scutellum and the yellow abdomen.

Type.—*Ps. rutila* n. sp.

Psilopiella rutila n. sp. (Plate XVIII, Fig. 2).

♀. Length 2 mm. Face and front wide, thickly covered with white pollen; palpi small, yellow with a few black hairs; antennæ yellow with the rounded third joint brown; arista brown; orbital cilia black above, white below.

Thorax reddish coppery, thickly covered with gray pollen; bristles black except the one above the fore coxæ, which is yellowish; pleuræ black with white pollen, and with the hind edge a little yellowish.

Abdomen yellow, shining, with blackish bands on segments 2 to 5.

Coxæ yellow with yellow hairs and bristles; erect bristle on the hind coxæ also yellow; each tibia with a small black bristle near the knee; tarsi blackish towards their tips.

Wings grayish hyaline; fork of fourth vein rather weak and in a straight line with the basal portion.

Described from one female taken at Bradentown, Florida, in March.

Medeterus emarginatus n. sp. (Plate XVIII, Fig. 10).

♀. Length, exclusive of the ovipositor, 5 mm., length of ovipositor 2 mm. Face, palpi, proboscis and front black; proboscis shining with several long pale hairs below and a row of short pale hairs along the edge; antennæ with the first joint reddish-yellow, second joint black, the third joint brownish-black with an apical arista; orbital cilia black above, pale below; four black bristles above the fore coxæ.

Thorax black, but so thickly covered with brown pollen on the dorsum as to appear seal-brown with a broad, poorly-defined lateral stripe of darker on each side; acrostichal bristles rather large; on the front of the dorsum inside of the humeri is a space covered with short black bristles; scutellum and flattened space before, pleuræ and coxæ covered with gray pollen.

Abdomen black with gray pollen along the sides; ovipositor with two small yellowish lamellæ and about six long slender hairs at tip.

Coxæ and legs black; extreme tip of middle coxæ and of all femora reddish-yellow; fore and middle coxæ with black bristles at the tip; hind coxæ with one bristle on the outer surface; fore coxæ with a

circular emargination at tip; (Fig. 10) all femora with rather long hairs below; middle tibiae with a pair of small bristles at basal fourth; fore and hind tibiae without bristles; hind tarsi with the first joint a little more than half as long as the second.

Halteres pale yellow with the stem brown; tegulae whitish, bordered with brown, and with white cilia.

Wings grayish, hyaline; veins dark brown, a little paler at base of wing; posterior cross-vein and distal segment of fifth vein of about equal length.

Described from one female taken at Kearney, Ontario, July 6, 1909.

This runs in Wheeler's key to the species of this genus to *M. maurus* Wheeler, but differs from that species by the antennae having only the first joint yellow, no trace of bluish on the face or body, and by having brown pollen on the dorsum of the thorax. The emargination of the fore coxae is, I think, a character peculiar to this species.

The ovipositor in the described specimen is very much exerted; this may not be the case normally, but I think that it is.

Medeterus modestus n. sp.

♂. Length 2.75 mm. Altogether brownish black; face shining with a greenish luster in some lights, with gray pollen in the suture and along the orbits below the suture; proboscis shining black, moderately large; cilia of the lateral and lower orbits white; pleurae and coxae with white pollen.

Dorsum of the thorax with brown pollen and black bristles; two gray stripes are quite distinct on the forepart of the thorax in some specimens; scutellum with greenish reflections and with four marginal bristles.

Abdomen shining on the dorsum and with white pollen on the sides; hypopygium long and rather slender, the inner appendages somewhat yellowish.

Fore coxae with minute pale hairs on the front surface, those at the tip bristle-like; middle coxae with whitish bristles on the front surface; hind coxae with one erect whitish bristle on the outer side and three or four pale bristles above the fore coxae; second joint of hind tarsi about twice as long as the first.

Halteres brown on the outer surface, paler on the inner side in some specimens; tegulae and their cilia brownish.

Wings grayish, hyaline, a little yellowish at the root; veins dark brown or black, scarcely paler at the base of the wing; posterior cross-vein straight, about as long as the distal segment of the fifth vein.

♀. Length 3.25 mm., agrees with the male in all but sexual characters.

Described from two males and two females, taken at Avon, New Jersey, September 27, 1908, by Mr. H. S. Harbeck.

This species comes close to *M. nigripes* Loew, but has white bristles above the fore coxae; the halteres and cilia of the tegulae are brownish, and the fore coxae have minute but distinct white pubescence on their anterior surfaces, and pale bristles at their tips; while *nigripes* has black bristles at the tip of the fore coxae which are otherwise bare, the bristles above them are also black; the halteres and cilia of the tegulae are whitish in *nigripes*, and the first joint of the hind tarsi is shorter in proportion than in this species.

Medeterus lobatus n. sp. (Plate XVIII, Fig. 11).

♂. Length 2.3 mm. Proboscis and palpi small, brown; face rather wide, metallic green; front blue, narrowly green along the orbits; antennae black, first and second joints of about equal length, third joint about half as long as the second and rounded at tip, pubescent; arista apical, about as long as the height of the head, pubescent; orbital cilia black above, pale below; the bristle at the upper corner of the eye large, curved forward.

Thorax and abdomen metallic green with coppery reflections, and some bluish reflections on the pleurae and forepart of the dorsum; thorax thinly gray pollinose; acrostichal bristles small, in two rows; humeral bristle large; three dorsocentral, a posthumeral, one notopleural, a presutural, and a postalar bristle, all black and rather large; a small yellowish bristle above the fore coxae; scutellum yellow below with four large bristles, the outer pair the smaller.

Hairs of the abdomen pale; hypopygium long, black, the basal part somewhat metallic, the outer part opaque, appendages rather long, yellow.

Fore and middle coxae metallic green on their front surfaces with yellow tips; hind coxae green at base; all the hairs and bristles of the coxae pale, including the bristle on the outer surface of the hind coxae; legs yellow; tips of the tarsi scarcely darkened; hind femora with about five slender bristles near the base on the upper edge, and a row of four stouter bristles on the outer surface towards the tip; hind tibiae with two bristles at basal third and one preapical bristle, all on the upper surface, also a row of yellow hairs on top which are longer towards the tip; middle tibiae with two bristles at basal third; fore tarsi longer than their tibiae, the second joint slightly enlarged,

third joint with a flattened lobe on the front side, this lobe nearly as large as the joint (Fig. 11); middle tarsi longer than their tibiae; hind tarsi about the same length as their tibiae, with the first joint nearly two-thirds as long as the second and with a bristle at tip below.

Tegulae, their cilia, and the halteres yellow.

Wings hyaline, strongly tinged with yellowish-brown lack as far as the fourth and fifth veins, leaving a broad hind margin hyaline; veins brown; venation typical of the genus; posterior cross-vein one and a half times its length from the wing margin, measured on the fifth vein.

Described from one male, taken by Mr. H. S. Harbeck, at Barnegat City Junction, New Jersey, on August 11, 1910.

This interesting little species is related to *M. aberrans* Wheeler, which was also taken in New Jersey, it having the small proboscis and bright metallic coloring of that species.

Asyndetus harbeckii n. sp. (Plate XVIII, Figs. 12, 13).

♂. Length 3.25 mm. Face subquadrate, metallic green with thin gray pollen; palpi very small, brown with brown hairs; front metallic green with coppery reflections in the center, shining; antennae black, third joint brown; second joint long, arcuated, with a bristly basal projection; third joint large, flattened, with short pubescence, rounded below, with two points at apex, attached to the second joint near the center of the upper edge; arista inserted near this central point, distinctly pubescent. (The third joint in the type specimen is larger in the left than in the right antenna; it is hard to say which is the normal form, Figs. 12 and 13). Orbital cilia short and black above, below forming a rather thick beard of a sordid white color.

Thorax metallic green with coppery reflections on the front of the dorsum; pleurae and scutellum more blue-green, the former with brown pollen; bristles of the thorax large; acrostichal bristles in an irregular row; scutellum with a pair of large medial and a pair of small outer bristles.

First three segments of the abdomen dark bluish-green, the last two more bronze-black; hairs of the abdomen long, black, those at the sides of the base longest; hypopygium small, with small black appendages, bristles at the tip rather large.

All the coxae black with black hairs and bristles; fore coxae somewhat greenish at base; all femora metallic green, shining, ciliate with bristlelike black hairs below; fore tibiae and metatarsi yellow, fringed with long blackish hairs on the outer upper edge; last four joints of the fore tarsi short with a few stout hairs at the tip of the fifth joint; middle and hind tarsi black; middle and hind tibiae with two bristles above, inserted at first and second thirds.

Tegulae and their cilia whitish; halteres brown with a whitish knob. Wings grayish, hyaline; venation about as in *S. syntormoides* Wheeler, except that the bend in the last section of the fourth vein is a little more abrupt.

Described from one male taken by Mr. H. S. Harbeck at Wenonah, New Jersey, June 26.

The location of the types of the new species described in this paper is as follows:

Asyndetus harbeckii, Type in the collection of Mr. H. S. Harbeck, Philadelphia.

Medeterus emarginatus, Type in the collection of the author.

Medeterus lobatus, Type in the collection of Mr. H. S. Harbeck.

Medeterus modestus, Type in Mr. H. S. Harbeck's collection.

Neurigona dorsalis, Type in the author's collection.

Neurigona nigricornis, Type in the author's collection.

Paraclius angulatus, Type in the author's collection.

Paraclius ovatus, Type in collection of Cornell University.

Peloropecodes flavipes, Type in the collection of Mr. Nathan Banks.

Psilopiella rutila, Type in the author's collection.

The location of the types of the new species described in the NEWS for November, 1914, pages 404-407, is as follows:

Gymnopternus flaviciliatus, Type in the Cornell University collection.

Leucostola terminalis, Type in the collection of Mr. Nathan Banks.

Systemus americanus, Type in the collection of Mr. Nathan Banks.

Thinophilus frontalis, Type in the author's collection.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

- Fig. 1. *Neurigona nigricornis* n. sp., wing.
2. *Psilopiella rutila* n. gen., n. sp., wing.
3. *Neurigona dorsalis* n. sp., hypopygium.
4. *Neurigona nigricornis* n. sp., hypopygium.
5. *Paraclius ovatus* n. sp., hypopygium, side view; 6, rear view of the same, showing the form of the lamellae.
7. *Paraclius angulatus* n. sp., hypopygium.
8. *Peloropecodes flavipes* n. sp., antennae; 9, hypopygium of the same.
10. *Medeterus emarginatus* n. sp., fore coxa.
11. *Medeterus lobatus* n. sp., fore tarsus.
12. *Asyndetus harbeckii* n. sp., left antenna; 13, right antenna of the same.

Changes of Address.

Ernest Keil from Granville, Ohio, to 970 S. Villa St., Pasadena, California.

F. E. Pomeroy from 551 Brighton Ave., Boston, Mass., to 342 College St., Lewiston, Maine.